

NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE

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GRAND CANYON — Page Eleven

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Men do not revolt against a government that is making their work and their lives and their environment beautiful. A community and state and national life that stimulate and satisfy men's hunger for beauty—these are the things that turn the energies of mankind from the ruin of revolt into the radiance of creative living.—GLENN FRANK.



NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE

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The National Parks Association

An independent, non-profit organization with nation-wide membership
guarding America's heritage of scenic wilderness

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DEVEREUX BUTCHER, Editor

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NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE, formerly National Parks Bulletin, has been published since 1919 by the National Parks Association. It presents articles of importance and of general interest relating to the national parks and monuments, and is issued quarterly for members of the Association and for others who are interested in the preservation of our national parks and monuments as well as in maintaining national park standards, and in helping to preserve wilderness. (See inside back cover.)

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Leland J. Pratt

Sarah Narrows on Sarah Lake, Quetico Provincial Park, Canada.—"This must always be a land for voyagers where the youth of America might know the thrill of wilderness."

Swift as the Wild Goose Flies

By SIGURD OLSON, Consultant

The President's Quetico-Superior Committee

FOR almost a year, I had been away from the canoe country of the Minnesota-Ontario border, a year in which I had seen many parts of the United States and Canada. But now I was home again and my old canoe was slipping along the darkened shores of a lake I had known well in the past. It was calm. There was a full moon. The loons were calling, and overhead was a whisper of wings that told of coming fall.

Elizabeth was in the bow.

"There's no place on earth quite like this country," I said, "no place with quite this combination of water and forests and islands and rocks, no place where the feeling of wilderness is quite the same as here."

She laughed. "You've just been homesick," she said.

Then we heard the singing, a faint rhythmical chant from far up the lake. We stopped paddling and awaited in the deep shadows of the shore. Far up along the path of moonlight, we caught the flash of

paddles and then three canoes were bearing swiftly toward us. As they approached, the chant became true and clear, boyish voices singing a round, the kind of song the voyageurs of old used to sing as they swung their paddles down these same waterways.

"Our paddles gleaming bright,

Flashing like silver,

Swift as the wild goose flies,

Dip—Dip—and Swing——"

The paddles flashed in rhythm and the three canoes moved as one. In the bright moonlight, the effect was startling. Ghost-like, the canoes seemed to float across the water above their reflections, and the sparkling waves around them. In a moment they were past. The song grew fainter, but the rhythm and the flashing blades remained long after the words were lost.

Entranced, we sat there in the darkness of the shore watching until the last silvery flash had been swallowed by the dusk. The loons called once more and then we were alone.

"Swift as the wild goose flies," said

On Burt Lake, Quetico Provincial Park.—"There was the hope, there the reason for its preservation."

Leland J. Prater





Leland J. Prater

Looking north across the wilderness lakeland's Basswood Lake on the international border.—"Since establishment of the Superior National Forest and Quetico Provincial Park, there has been a constant struggle to preserve its wilderness."

Elizabeth. "Youth, romance, and adventure, the silence of canoes slipping along in the moonlight, the swish of paddles, the joy of free movement, singing, young men from all over the continent discovering the meaning of solitude and wilderness companionship."

I could see the hundreds of such parties scattered through the labyrinth of lakes and rivers of the Rainy Lake watershed, the hundreds of thousands of such groups, who, if the area was preserved, would enjoy it in the future. At that moment, I realized more powerfully than ever before that the long battle to save the Quetico-Superior country was worth while.

As we paddled on, the whole panorama of that long struggle passed through my mind, the continual effort by thousands of people during the past quarter of a century, to prevent private exploitation from ruining this last corner of wilderness along the border. Extending from Lake of the Woods almost 200 miles eastward to Lake Superior, this lakeland was the only segment of the old Voyageurs Highway which was still unchanged and primitive. On the American side was the Superior National Forest of close to four million acres; on the Canadian, Quetico Provincial Park of a million acres surrounded by an additional five million acres of almost equally beautiful wilderness, a continuation of the maze of lakes and rivers, and forests found in Minnesota. The area was a geographical unit of connected waterways, alike as to terrain, economy and problems.

Famous for over three hundred years as the gateway of exploration to the Northwest, it had known such great adventurers as Alexander McKenzie, Radisson and Groseilliers, Verendrye. This was the pathway of discovery and the red capped voyageurs of the Hudson's Bay Company trod its portages and sang along its waterways as modern voyageurs were doing today.

Since the establishment of the Superior National Forest and Quetico Provincial Park, just forty years ago, there has been a

constant struggle to preserve its wilderness character. The amazing thing is that it is still largely intact, still beautiful and wild. Had it not been for the unselfish devotion of those who loved this canoe country, it would have been changed long ago. Even today, battles are being fought, for there are always those who see in this final remnant of primitive country an opportunity for profit. Only by eternal vigilance has it been saved from complete exploitation.

Back in the nineteen twenties came the battle against the road builders who wanted to build highways into the remotest hinterlands and establish resorts on every lake. The Izaak Walton League lead the fight to stop that development, and finally won with the announcement by the U. S. Forest Service of its plan to establish a Roadless Area over the best of the canoe routes.

Hardly had that victory been won, when the battle against water power development began. Conceived by one of the old timber barons, the plan called for raising the levels of some of the border lakes as high as eighty feet. It would have destroyed thousands of miles of timbered shoreline, submerged countless islands, ruined waterfalls, beaches, and rapids, made a stagnant backwater of much of that glorious lake region. The plan would have enriched one man through the ravishment of one of the finest recreational resources on the continent. Again conservation groups rallied to the country's defense. It was then that the Quetico-Superior Council was formed, which outlined the now internationally known Quetico-Superior Program for the management of the area.

It was during this crucial period that the American Legion, backed by the Canadian Legion, suggested that, should the International Forest proposed by the Council become a reality, it be dedicated in the name of peace to the veterans of both countries who had fought against a common enemy during the first World War. They urged that this be done and that it be called "The International Peace Memorial Forest."

The dream of a living memorial dedicated to the future happiness and welfare of the people of both the United States and Canada spread swiftly. This was something different from an edifice of concrete and steel, here something alive and beautiful, something that typified the ideals for which men of both countries had suffered and died. In this wild region, men would always know the meaning of freedom. Here they would know perspective and peace.

The wide acceptance of this ideal made possible the favorable legislation of the next few years. The Shipstead-Nolan Bill, passed by Congress in 1930, gave protection from logging and maintained natural water levels on the shorelines of much of the federal land within the Superior Forest. The Minnesota State legislation of 1933 did the same for state owned lands in the area.

Then, in 1934, came the decision of the

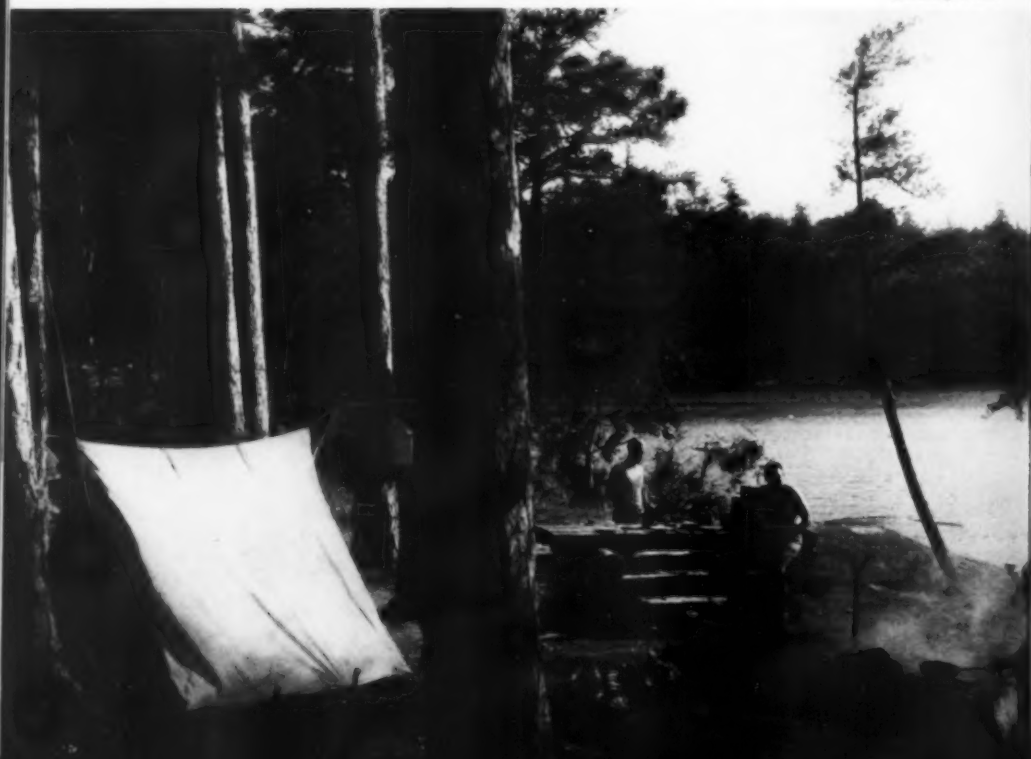
International Joint Commission denying the long pending application for power development on the grounds that there was no need for additional power and that the recreational values were far more important.

It was then that President Franklin D. Roosevelt, who was much interested in the area and its preservation, appointed the Quetico-Superior Committee, a group of five men whose duties were the correlation of all activities working toward the final establishment of the proposed International Peace Memorial Forest.

By the late nineteen thirties, millions of dollars had been spent consolidating the federal holdings in the Superior National Forest, and the Roadless Area plan of the U. S. Forest Service was complete. There were still some 120,000 acres of privately owned land within the wilderness canoe country on the American side, but plans

Campsite at Sarah Narrows.—The Quetico-Superior wilderness, dedicated as an International Peace Memorial Forest, would contribute to the happiness of the people of two nations.

Leland J. Prater



were under way for their acquisition. Step by step, the program for the protection of the region had progressed. Canada had cooperated steadily by refusing to lease her crown lands within Quetico Provincial Park for private resorts or summer home sites and, during the early years of the war, she had saved from logging the islands and shorelines along the border. It began to look as though victory was in sight.

But then came our entrance into the war and a cessation of federal acquisition. A new threat appeared that no one had foreseen, a greater threat than any in the past, the invasion and exploitation of the wilderness by air. Between 1941 and 1945, airplane fishing camps suddenly appeared on private holdings deep within the once inaccessible wilderness, and planes began making a business of flying fishing and hunting parties into the remote waters once reached only by paddling and portaging over the old primitive canoe routes.

Suddenly all of the progress that had been made seemed meaningless. The Roadless Areas of the Superior were wide open to exploitation. The long fought-for wilderness canoe country was threatened by swift destruction once more. For five years this development went on unchecked. The Forest Service could do nothing, for its acquisition funds were exhausted. The Izaak Walton League, which had fought for the area since its organization in the early nineteen twenties, raised an emergency revolving fund of \$100,000 and, during the period between 1945 and 1948, purchased fourteen properties, some operating resorts, some in the process of building, and some on which developments were planned. These properties were then presented to the government. While this great and unselfish effort helped, it was only a temporary stopgap. Much more money was needed, for there were still close to 115,000 acres of privately held land to acquire, still eight interior resorts in the very heart of the canoe country. Protected by thousands of acres of surrounding federal land, these resorts now

held a government created monopoly within the Roadless Areas.

In 1946, a bill was introduced into Congress for additional funds to complete the acquisition of these resorts, as well as the remaining private lands. After two years of debate, the Thye-Blatnik Bill was passed authorizing an appropriation of \$500,000 for this purpose. But in June of this year the first payment of \$100,000 was struck out of the budget of the Department of Agriculture by the House Committee, on the grounds that the expenditure was for esthetic and recreational purposes and was therefore unnecessary. Indignantly, the Senate, under the able leadership of Senator Edward Thye of Minnesota, demanded its re-instatement. The Compromise Committee finally agreed to an initial payment of \$75,000 available on July 1st.

In the meantime, another major battle had developed over the control of airplane traffic over the Superior Roadless Areas. The Department of Agriculture, aware that the only way of eliminating this threat was through swift and drastic action, requested President Truman to establish an Air Space Reservation over the Roadless Areas of the Superior.

Under an Aeronautics Law of 1926, it was found that the President had the power to create an air space reservation for national defense or for *other governmental purposes*. Convinced that the preservation of the wilderness character of the Roadless Areas was a *definite governmental purpose*, substantiated by congressional, state, and international action, and a consistent policy of administration by the U. S. Forest Service, the Department of Agriculture felt that the President was within his powers should he declare such a reservation by executive order.

Secretary Krug of the Department of Interior supported Secretary Brannan of Agriculture, and practically every major conservation group in the United States endorsed the proposal. Early in 1949, the request was sent to the Department of Com-

merce for study and recommendation by the Civil Aeronautics Administration. In due course, it was channelled to the Sub-Committee on Air Space Reservations of that division of Commerce. After exhaustive hearings at Chicago and Washington, and with the accumulation of a vast amount of evidence, Commerce ruled against the request on the grounds that such an air space reservation would not be in keeping with the public policy for the promotion of aviation; that it was a dangerous precedent and was a matter that could much better be handled by the State of Minnesota.

What the Sub-Committee did not consider was that this was an international and interstate problem that no state could take care of, and that great public values were at stake far more important than aviation technicalities, values that had been preserved for over a quarter of a century by popular demand; that the dream of the International Peace Memorial Forest hinged on the issue of whether or not the wilderness character of the area could be protected.

Secretaries Brannan and Krug decided then to appeal directly to the President, and urged that in spite of the adverse decision of the Department of Commerce, the great public values at stake demanded an executive order banning all private and commercial plans from the area. At this moment, their request is in the White House awaiting President Truman's signature. If he signs it, one more battle for the preservation of the wilderness canoe country will be won, and we shall be one step closer to the final goal—the establishment of the International Forest.

Then the stage will be set for the final act in the drama, the accomplishment by treaty with Canada of the International Peace Memorial Forest. Canada has just completed the organization of its own Quetico-Superior Committee, which will work with President Truman's Committee on this side of the border. Headed by the Right Honorable Vincent Massey, former

ambassador to the United States and, during the war, High Commissioner for Canada in England, this committee has on its roster great industrial leaders, famous military men and leading editors. Convinced of the worthwhileness of establishing this forest by treaty, it endorsed the long range plan of management proposed for the area in the belief that through such a plan would the great values of the area be protected for all time.

Already the Canadian group has urged the Provincial Government of Ontario to invite negotiations between the Dominion Government at Ottawa and the U. S. State Department, with the end in view of speedily arriving at an agreement stabilized by a treaty between the two governments concerned.

Under this treaty, a plan of management will be agreed upon that will guarantee forever the sanctity of the interior wilderness canoe country on both sides of the border. It will mean land zoning on a grand scale which will determine the extent of the peripheral areas for resort and community development. It will preserve forever the unique recreational values of the entire area, and substitute for the old exploitation a program of restoration, protection and balanced use of all resources.

Under this plan, neither government will lose its jurisdiction. Both countries simply agree as to the basic principles involved. Full provision for industrial utilization and commercial development will be considered, but in such utilization both countries will bear in mind the importance of recreational values.

Dedicated as an International Peace Memorial Forest, this area would be a symbol to the entire world of international cooperation on a plan which would safeguard for the future an area of great value to the happiness and welfare of the citizens of two neighboring powers.

Our canoe was slipping through the moonlight toward the head of the lake. Again we

heard the faint music of the paddling song. The three canoes were returning to their camp. This time, we met them out in the open. Stripped to the waist, the bright moonlight shown on bronzed young bodies, lean and hard from days of portaging and paddling down the waterways.

The singing stopped as they approached, but the old rhythm did not change.

"Flashing like silver

Swift as the wild goose flies

Dip—dip—and swing——"

They waved and we waved back, then sat and watched them moving swiftly off

into the moonlight. Again they were swallowed by the darkness and distance.

There we knew was the answer to the devotion of all those who had fought for the Quetico-Superior. There was the hope, there the reason for its preservation—so that young men and women would always have the opportunity of enjoying this wilderness of lakes and rivers—so that their songs could always ring down its moonlit waterways—their laughter echo from its rocky shores. This must always be a land for voyageurs where the youth of America might know again the thrill of wilderness. Theirs was a sacred heritage.

IN MEMORIAM

ON July 24, the Association lost a valuable and prominent member of its Board of Trustees. On that day, Dr. Wallace W. Atwood died at his summer home in Annisquam, Massachusetts.

Dr. Atwood had been a member of the Board since 1929, and from 1929 to 1933 he was President of the Association.

Members will remember his sincere interest in national park preservation as expressed in his writings published in *National Parks Bulletin* and *NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE*. His most recent contribution, *Glacier National Park in Danger*, *NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE* for January-March 1949, was written as a result of his investigation of the site for the proposed Glacier View Dam and the land in Glacier National Park that would be inundated by the dam.

Prior to Dr. Atwood's many years with Clark University at Worcester, Massachusetts, he had been associated with the University of Chicago and Harvard University, later serving in the U. S. Geological Survey. From 1920 to 1946, he was President of Clark University, and from then until his death, President Emeritus. He founded the Graduate School of Geography at Clark, and was its director until his death. He founded

and edited the Clark University publication, *Economic Geography*. A recognized authority of highest rank in the fields of geography and geology, he was honored by scholarly societies all over the world, and several colleges and universities presented him with honorary degrees.

Dr. Atwood traveled widely throughout the world. His most recent trip was to New Zealand last spring to attend the Seventh Pan-Pacific Science Congress. He was the author of thirty books and hundreds of technical papers, and his geography textbooks alone have sold over ten million copies. His courses of studies have been adopted in almost 30,000 schools in the United States.

In line with his interest in national parks, Dr. Atwood, in 1929, accepted an unpaid position in the Department of the Interior, serving on an expert advisory committee that dealt with the problems of scientific and educational development of the national park system.

The Board of Trustees of the National Parks Association wishes to express its deep regret at losing so able a man as Dr. Atwood from among the ranks of national park defenders.



Grand Canyon Park and Dinosaur Monument in Danger

FRED MALLERY PACKARD, Field Secretary
National Parks Association

BRIDGE CANYON DAM, proposed by the Bureau of Reclamation to be built on the Colorado River, west of Grand Canyon National Monument, poses a serious threat to the preservation of primeval conditions in the national monument. (See *Grand Canyon Monument in Danger*, NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE for July-September 1949.) The reservoir that would be created by this dam, at 1877 feet above sea level, would also invade the adjoining Grand Canyon National Park to the east, for the impounded water would extend eighteen miles into the western end of the park. In addition to this proposal, the sanctity of the park is endangered by a plan to divert the Colorado River out of its natural bed through the canyon.

Eastward, within the national park, the gorge widens to form one of the wonders of the earth. Here the Colorado River winds among the tessellated escarpments it has carved through eons of time. While it has not been proposed to attempt to inundate the great canyon itself, plans have been drawn that would practically remove the river from its bed there.

Thirty-six and a half miles downstream from Lee Ferry, some distance north of the eastern boundary of the national park and outside its boundaries, a reservoir would be created by a dam at Marble Canyon. This is shown on the map accompanying the above-named article. Farther upstream, four miles above Lee Ferry, another project, the Glen Canyon dam,

Photograph by Reginald Gill

Dinosaur's Yampa Canyon, at this location above the junction with the Canyon of Lodore, would be filled with water.

would produce a lake 182 miles long. These reservoirs would of themselves not adversely affect Grand Canyon National Park as long as the waters released from them are allowed to flow in the natural stream bed through the park, and they would benefit the region economically, as well as increase its recreational opportunities.

Associated with the Marble Canyon dam, however, two methods of diverting water from its reservoir have been projected, either of which would drastically reduce the flow of the Colorado River through the Grand Canyon. One of these is the Kanab Tunnel. This would run forty-four and eight-tenths miles from the dam beneath the Kaibab Plateau north of the canyon, and the park, to Kanab Creek at the western boundary of the national park. There the water would be returned into the channel, or rather, into the upper reaches of Bridge Canyon reservoir. The purpose of this tunnel would be to produce power to supplement the present facilities at Hoover Dam and those proposed at Bridge Canyon, Marble Canyon and Glen Canyon. The total cost of the Marble Canyon-Kanab Tunnel was estimated in 1947 at \$382,000,000.

The effects on the Grand Canyon that would result, were this tunnel built, are so serious that conservationists urged that this aspect of the project be abandoned. Secretary of the Interior Krug and Assistant Secretary Warne studied the proposal carefully and concluded that need for the tunnel had neither been established nor clearly forecast, and that no engineering work now on so remote a project is justified or in the public interest. They con-

cluded that a satisfactory project can be made at the Marble Canyon damsite, without relation to the Kanab Creek diversion, through the installation of larger power plant facilities there, which, when operated in conjunction with the proposed Glen Canyon dam and the existing dams, will fill the immediate needs. Under this plan, no water would have to be diverted from the river. It was therefore decided that further planning of the Kanab Tunnel should not be undertaken.

The second proposal is to divert water from the Marble Canyon reservoir southward to the Central Arizona project. This is one of three alternative methods for providing central Arizona with water from the Colorado River. As discussed in the previous article, the other plans are to divert water south from the Bridge Canyon reservoir, or to take water from the river below Hoover Dam and pump it by means of the Parker Lift to the Central Arizona project. The former method has been discarded; the latter is now under consideration, and depends in a large measure upon the construction of the Bridge Canyon dam to provide the necessary power.

Under the Marble Canyon diversion scheme, a continuous tunnel 143 miles long would be blasted to the Verde River, the water flowing thence into the Salt River to serve the Central Arizona project. This tunnel would have somewhat similar effects on the Grand Canyon National Park to those of the Kanab Tunnel. It would reduce the flow of the river through the canyon, and at times, to an arbitrary minimum. The relative costs of the several proposals, their practicability to achieve the desired results, and all of their different disadvantages and merits have not been fully determined. It is not possible, therefore, to establish a definite opinion about them. It appears in general that there need be no objection, from the standpoint of protecting Grand Canyon National Park, to the creation of the Marble Canyon and Glen Canyon reservoirs and their appurtenant facilities,

so long as neither of the diversion aspects of the Marble Canyon proposal are a feature of it.

Neither of these projects is represented by legislation now before Congress, so no immediate action is necessary. It is well to keep in mind, however, that governmental problems are seldom settled for good and all. The abandonment of the Kanab Tunnel is a triumph of sound conservation and a recognition on the part of the officials concerned that its defects outweigh its merits. The Grand Canyon is safe from this threat for the present. The proposal may be revived at any time in the future, and defenders of our national parks must be ever alert to this and other similar schemes.

The Colorado River Report of 1947 also proposes two power dams to be built within the Dinosaur National Monument, which is located in Colorado and Utah. The Echo Park dam, three and a half miles downstream from the confluence of the Green and Yampa Rivers, at 5048 feet above sea level, would create a reservoir extending sixty-four miles up the Green River and forty-four miles up the Yampa. Below Echo Park, the Split Mountain dam would back water up to the Echo Park damsite, inundating Island Park, Rainbow Park and Little Park within the monument. Among the power facilities proposed would be a three-section tunnel from the Split Mountain site eight and three-tenths miles downstream to a power plant five miles upriver from Jensen, Utah. In 1947, the estimated cost of these two projects was \$66,000,000.

The effects of these projects have been described as "a lamentable intrusion" on the monument, "totally alien to its geography and landscape." The construction of power lines, truck roads and other inevitable structures would ruin the natural values present. Many of the outstanding geological and scenic features of the monument, including Pat's Hole, Echo Park, Castle Park, Harding's Hole and the famous Canyon of Lodore would be destroyed. The two rivers, now winding between bril-



Reginald Gill

The proposed Echo Park dam would turn the spectacular Canyon of Lodore into a reservoir.

liant cliffs rising thousands of feet, would become a placid lake, the whirlpools, islands and rapids completely submerged. Valuable archeological sites would be inundated, wildlife values lost and geological formations of real scientific importance removed forever from study. The plans for the pressure tunnel from Split Mountain, as well as for the dams themselves, are in process of more detailed study and revision, and there is danger that the dinosaur quarry, one of the most valuable fossil deposits in the world, might be damaged irretrievably.

Dinosaur National Monument, as the report points out, "is characterized by a notable combination of geological, scenic, biological and archeological values and by its wilderness quality. One of its exceptional attributes consists of contrasts in the geologic formations and the scenic character of the canyons of the two rivers. It possesses great importance for the part it can play as an introduction to the geology and scenery of the West for the residents of the middle and eastern states. It is of national significance for the combination of its qualities, it is distinctive of its kind, and justifies its existence as a unit of the National Park System." Located within twenty miles of transcontinental U. S. High-

way 40, it should become easily accessible as soon as funds are made available.

The magnificence of Dinosaur National Monument has been described in two articles published in *NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE*, *Riding the Yampa*, by Frank M. Setzler, in the January-March 1943 issue, and *The Canyons of Northwestern Colorado*, by Reginald Gill, in the January-March 1949 issue. The text and illustrations of these articles show vividly what will be lost if these dams are authorized.

While some of the present features would not be affected by the dams, and some recreational benefits might result, they do not compensate for these losses. "The policy of the National Park Service has been and is to make the protection of the natural and archaeological values of the area the controlling factor in administering it. Before changes in the status of the monument are authorized in order to recognize water control as the principal consideration in administering the unit, it should have been clearly and certainly shown that it would be in the greater national interest to develop the area for such use than to retain it in its natural state for its geologic, scenic and associated values and for the enjoyment of them by the nation."



ALPINE HIDEOUT

CANADA'S GLACIER NATIONAL PARK

By WALLACE G. SCHWASS, Member
National Parks Association

OUR CAR turned up the Kicking Horse Trail, that dusty road which winds northward beside the Columbia River into British Columbia. River and road were in a forest trough, with the snow capped Rocky Mountains to the east, and the jumbled Selkirks to the west. At Golden, far up the valley, we boarded a train that swung in a great arc with the river around the northern thrust of the Selkirks. Leaving the arc, the train pierced the mountains through a five-mile tunnel, traveling southward and upward through the Beaver River Valley, under Mount MacDonald, and into a high-

land bowl, the junction of four valleys.

The park warden lives in a neat, flower-terraced cottage a mile up the forest road from the railroad station. Yet another mile beyond is the public campground, a grassy area set among foundations of a former luxury hotel.

After pitching our lean-to tent in a cove of immense evergreens, we sat around our fire, gazing into the world of stone and ice that is Canada's Glacier National Park.

Low clouds obscuring the mountain peaks occasionally lifted allowing us tantalizing glimpses of the great Illecillewaet Glacier

The Swiss Peaks, and, opposite,
Mount Sir Donald with Vaux Glacier.

Georgia Engelhard, below and opposite





Georgia Engelhard

Illecillewaet Glacier at close range from Glacier Crest.

at the end of the valley behind camp. Aloof, yet overpowering, it dwarfed the landscape to the point of appearing near at hand. At dusk, when waves of frosted air flowed down from the ice, we crawled into our sleeping bags.

The path to the glacier climbs through a soggy forest. Moss and ferns luxuriate in forest twilight, and grandfather's beard,

a dry, stringy lichen, hangs in veils from the limbs of the tall evergreens. Great clumps of "redcoats," tiny lichens tipped with cardinal color, mass themselves in clumps along the path.

House-sized boulders, square and angular, twice jugged up through the forest like prehistoric stone walls and turned the path aside. Tombstones of the Ice Age,



Georgia Engelhard

Marion Lake reflects the Hermit Range through a screen of alpine firs.

they mark the ancient limits of the glacier.

The trail eventually emerges from the forest onto a vast chaotic field of glacial rock, with sharp-crested lateral moraines on either side.

From here, the route to the glacier climbs to a bench slashed by canyons, where our progress was slow and difficult. At one point I thought my time was up. Realizing I could climb no higher on the canyon wall,

I looked down over my route. To descend seemed impossible. It was only with extreme care, and I may say, a pounding heart, that I reached a ledge, and then edged downward to safety.

By noon, we reached the glacier. It was streaked with black rock flour and loaded with boulders. Streams flowed over it, and poured through holes and tunnels into its depths. Rumbling water sounded within

The Bishop's Range, birthplace of glaciers.

Georgia Engelhard





Wallace G. Schwass

Glacier Crest's steep and winding trail affords grand panoramas.

the ice, and rivers flowed from beneath it. Higher up, where neither rock dust nor algae discolored the glacier, the ice was packed and clear, its translucence glowing light blue with delicate brilliance.

Despite blasts of frigid air, we ate lunch beside the ice wall, attempting to cut off the wind by retreating behind immense rocks.

A snow storm stopped our ascent to the top ridge, where we had hoped to peer over

into the ten square mile ice névé which feeds this glacier.

On our return, my companion and I took separate routes. I chose the downhill crest of a lateral moraine, barely wide enough to walk along, with slopes of sharply pointed rocks tumbled in disarray to a base far below. This led me onto a cliff where the moraine ended against the mountain sides. The wall dropped off with frightening abruptness. Gingerly I picked my way over

the moraine's side to the rocky floor between it and the glacier. Balked twice in my progress across the floor, once by a canyon bisecting the giant stone slab, and again by the sheer edge of a rock plateau, I kept retreating up the side of the mountain until an accessible canyon, which seemed to lead to the forest below, was located.

Canyon walls became smooth and straight as I lowered myself through this earth-gash. Occasionally I slid through water, over bed rock, and at times, the stream dropped off in a waterfall, the canyon floors cut off from view by the curve of falling water. Crawling to the edge of the fall was dangerous, for a slip meant plunging to death. Fortunately, canyons were narrow enough,

so that by bracing my hands against their sides, with feet dangling in air, I lowered myself to the next level.

Then came a waterfall that dropped clear. The splash at its base could not even be heard. I was forced to climb back. Bracing arms and legs against the rocky walls, I inched my way up to the glacier's huge rock shield.

Hours later, I emerged from the labyrinth of passageways to stand beside the milky stream that is fed by the glacier.

Meeting on the valley trail, my companion and I studied Mount Sir Donald, towering on the opposite side of the valley. Its summit, flanked by sheer cliffs, is reached by climbing up through a five hundred foot chimney. Steep Vaux Glacier, nestled in

A storm disperses over the Hermit Range.

Georgia Engelhard



the peak's highest cleft, challenges mountain climbers to cross its slopes wherein lie crevasses hidden under snow bridges.

When clouds lifted on the following day, four glaciers could be seen from our camp—the Illecillewaet and Vaux up one valley, the Asulkan at the head of another, and Rogers down a third.

On the way to Asulkan Glacier, we saw the Meeting of the Waters, a junction of ice water from Illecillewaet, Vaux, and Asulkan glaciers forming the Illecillewaet River. Asulkan Glacier is as pure in its whiteness as Illecillewaet is dirty, as charming as Illecillewaet is mighty. It is reached through a boomerang-shaped valley where, at a narrow spot, a landslide had occurred the previous winter, shearing off trees and dumping them beside the stream. Farther on, an arch of snow bridged the stream.

Banks of white bunchberry flowers bloomed on the open forest floor, and in one evergreen bower a colony of waxy-white pyrola flowers, flushed with rose, glistened on the pine needle mould.

Marmots, large woodchuck-like animals, watched us from their rock lookouts along the trail, and whistled loudly to the mountain world that men were coming. Repeating this until we came too close, they plunged into their burrows beneath the rocks.

The path climbed to a bench from which can be seen lateral and terminal moraines in the valley below. Crossing a terrace at the head of the valley, the path descends into a rock alleyway between moraines, where we ate lunch and drank cloudy glacial water. The Asulkan Glacier's wall of broken ice, a serac several hundred feet high, leaned over us; up higher we could see the bergschrund, where the mass of ice had settled away from the mountain wall and cracked.

We climbed higher to the valley's end, where a cony, a mousey creature with large ears, whistled at us in bird-like notes.

Glacier Crest stands between the valley containing Asulkan Glacier, and that con-

taining Illecillewaet and Vaux glaciers. The trail up this ridge is perhaps the steepest zigzag path ever built. It twists back and forth through the deepest and darkest of evergreen forests. Here and there, a break occurs in the trees, allowing glimpses of Rogers Glacier, Mount Sir Donald and Asulkan Glacier.

Streams on the mountainside disappear in the alpine meadows, where one must rely on snow for drinking water.

Conies constantly piped the progress of our climb over these meadows, and, enjoying their company, we stopped to rest among them. A weasel, his body undulating over the ground, showed curiosity. Flowing from a crevice to a nearby ground tunnel, he would advance with inquisitive nose, become seized with fright, and fall over himself in his haste to reach cover. After repeating this several times, he sauntered off.

Ahead lay fields of loose shale. Where the shale ends, the slope becomes so steep that one must clutch heather plants growing among the rocks in order to ascend.

The crest, capped with loose rock and swept by refreshing winds, is the center of a dream world. Never had we been as close to so many glaciers at one time. The air was charged with pristine clearness, and distances seemed as nothing. Whole empires of scenery, sharp and clear, lay literally at our feet. From one peak we could look down the lengths of all the valleys forming the Maltese Cross. Parallel with us were the Illecillewaet Glacier dropping over the lip of a mountain ridge into the valley below, and Vaux Glacier directly opposite. By merely turning on our heels we could see the dazzling white of Asulkan Glacier draped like a mantle over her mountain. Turning again and looking down Asulkan Valley, past the bowl and up another valley, we could see Rogers Glacier, as well as several nameless ones on Ursus Major Mountain. This was a throne from which Gods could meditate over the mightiest of scenery!

Balu Pass, reached by hiking up Bear Creek Valley, is the park's most outstanding mountain avenue. Looking backward from the trail leading to it, you can obtain a view of Mount Cheops, so named because of its pyramidal summit. The path winds in and out across open meadows, past pools and tarns, and up a steep ridge to the pass itself. From the pass, you look into Cougar Valley, the garden spot of Canada, where over four hundred species of wild flowers have been identified. Beyond the valley is a "sea of mountains" extending so far into the distance that one cannot see their end.

The path drops quickly into the valley as if down a garden wall, past countless waterfalls and several entrances to the Nakimu Caves. New and outstanding views unfold around every bend.

At one time, it was easy to see as many as six grizzly bears between the station and Nakimu Caves, but a former park warden for this area "thinned out" these unique animals. In three trips over Balu Pass, I have failed to see a single grizzly. This is a pity, for any landscape without wild creatures is a dead landscape. People come to see wild animals as well as scenery in their national parks. With grizzly bears almost extinct in the United States (a handful are left in Yellowstone and Glacier national parks), it behooves Canada to preserve hers.

Wolves are unknown to Glacier, for there is not enough wildlife in the park to support

them. There may be others, but I know of only one national park in all North America where wolves exist, and that is Mount McKinley. It will be a tragedy if the day comes when none are left.

A rare cougar wanders into the park occasionally, and a few coyotes follow the railroad track, feeding on garbage. Mule deer, and one black-tailed deer have been seen in the park. The high mountain valleys are landlocked in winter with deep snows. Any ruminant caught there at that season would starve to death. That is why the lonely caribou that pokes his head over Rogers Pass senses danger and leaves. And that is why the grizzlies at Balu Pass become even more important as tourist attractions. The scarcity of other species makes more precious their presence.

To place a segment of the Trans-Canada Highway through Glacier National Park, as proposed, would be far more costly to Canada's taxpayers, both in initial expense and upkeep, than an alternate route across Yellowhead Pass. Furthermore, it could not be kept open during as many months of the year as the alternate route. Canada, in later years, will rejoice in her wisdom if she preserves those intangible values inherent in wilderness parks—values that can be so easily destroyed. Let us hope that Glacier will always remain as it is—a primeval area where we and future generations can find true wilderness solitude.

Your Association received the following gratifying communication on September 26:
"The Bremerton High School Outdoor Conservation Club wishes to officially join with other conservation agencies in the United States in opposing any change in the boundaries of Olympic National Park or any other national park. We are also against logging, damming, mining, hunting, or anything else which would benefit private interests within said parks.

"We would also like to go on record as favoring the admission of Jackson Hole National Monument into Grand Teton National Park."

Sincerely,

GORDON WALGREN, *President*,
SHIRLEY GANNON, *Secretary*.

Mountain Climbing and Mountain Guides in Our National Parks

By D. A. MacINNES, Member
American Alpine Club

WHY climb mountains? Why travel long distances and pay money for the purpose of exposing oneself to what

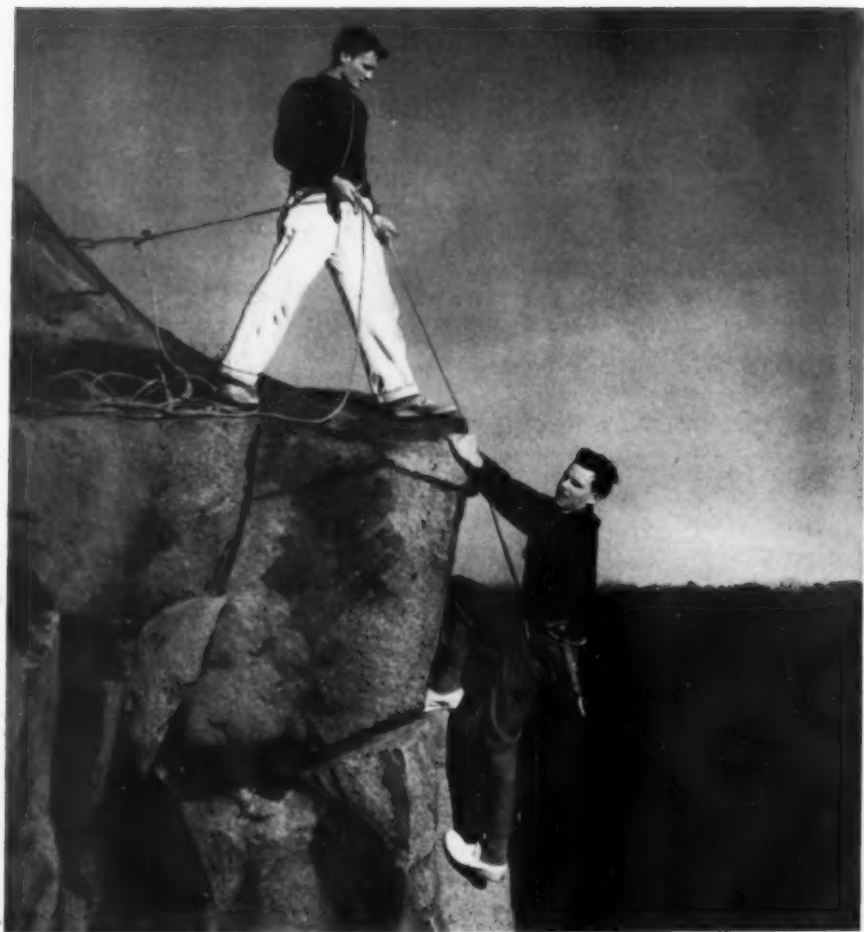
The leader of a climbing group
negotiates a difficult point.

Zach Stewart



appears to be, to the uninitiated, mostly fatigue and danger? For answers to these questions it would be necessary to probe deeply into psychology and folkways. There are probably no clean-cut answers, any more than there are good and sufficient reasons for the intense efforts involved in, to mention opposite extremes, chess or football. Mountain climbing is a sport, and that's that. As with other sports, mountain climbing has its own jargon, and ordinary English words take on special meanings. Thus, to alpinists, going up a mountain, using the feet alone, is called a walk; if one must use one's hands it becomes a scramble. Only when it is necessary, or at least wise, to use ropes and other safety devices does it rate as a climb. It is with this special sense of the verb "to climb" that this article is written.

As a sport, alpinism became popular in the middle of the last century. It was developed largely by the English, but other nationalities also participated. It was helped along by the fact that the early climbers were able to use as aides the men that they found in the mountain villages, ready trained from their occupations of herdsmen or hunters. From these beginnings, the occupation or trade of mountain guide slowly grew up, particularly in the European Alps. Since, in general, mountain climbing as a recreation is pursued only in the summer, guiding is a seasonal job. Usually European guides are of peasant origin and in most cases they must add to their rather meager incomes by farming, or practicing other trades. However, the occupation of mountain guide is an impor-



Zach Stewart

The leader "belay" a climber.

tant one in the Alps. To qualify as guides, men must undergo apprenticeship and take examinations, these matters being regulated in one way or another by the government.

From central Europe, alpinism spread all over the world, both as a sport and as an aid to exploration. As it spread, it became modified to meet conditions. Wealthy climbers took Swiss trained guides with

them to unscaled mountains in the Himalayas and the Andes. The Canadian Pacific Railway, anxious to encourage mountain climbing in the Canadian Rockies, imported a group of Swiss guides a generation ago, taking care to provide them jobs in the winter time.

In regions other than central Europe, there are but few guides. The reasons are several. As just mentioned, the job is highly

seasonal, it lacks the prospect of advancement or promotion that most occupations have, the hours during the season are long and uncertain, and the work involves exposure and fatigue. In addition, under European conditions, the job is considered to be a menial one, and the local customs do not usually permit students to do guiding during their vacations.

Why should we, as readers of the NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE, be concerned with this matter? The reason is that mountain climbing as a sport is gaining rapidly in this country. Much of the good climbing country is in the national parks, and, willy nilly, climbing will increasingly become a park responsibility.

Let us examine the growth of the sister sport of skiing in the very recent past. About thirty years ago, when the writer carried skis through the streets of Cambridge, Massachusetts, he was frequently stopped and asked what they were for and what they were called. Twenty-five years ago there would be perhaps a dozen or so skiers visiting the French Canadian villages in the Laurentian Mountains. Today, hotels can hardly be built fast enough in that region to accommodate the increasing number of winter guests. Statistics are not available, but skiers in the Laurentian region alone probably number a hundred thousand. Millions of dollars have been invested, and apparently with profit, to provide skiers with hotels, ski tows and chair lifts. And this is only one of many centers. Skiing "developments" have grown up in northern Vermont and New Hampshire, and in many centers in our West, such as Aspen, Sun Valley and Alta.

Just what has this to do with mountain climbing? In the Alps, mountain climbing came first. What were obscure, hidden mountain villages, such as Zermatt and Chamonix, blossomed forth with grand hotels and shopping centers, to meet the comforts and demands of the climbers, and of those who followed the sport at an admiring distance. During the past forty

or fifty years, many of these same mountain villages have become skiing centers, and there are now two seasons of sport, climbing in the summer and skiing in the winter, of approximately equal importance.

Making due allowance for the very different conditions in Europe and the United States, the writer ventures to predict that in many centers of our West the number of mountain climbers, who are relatively few at the moment, will approximately double every year during the next few years. Such a rate of increase, of course, cannot continue for long, as it would soon lead to astronomical figures.

Skiing, in its early days in this country, had the reputation of being, and *was*, a dangerous sport. The reason was in large measure because people who attempted it in those days had not learned to ski before trying feats for which they were not prepared, with a too large proportion of disastrous results. At the present time, competent instructors are available at all the

Climber with equipment — rope, pitons, carabiners and piton hammer.

Zach Stewart



winter sport centers, and it has become the custom and fashion to take lessons before attempting to descend steep slopes. Indeed, an untrained novice is likely to feel, and hear, strong disapproval if he attempts ski courses for which he has not been prepared, as he is a danger both to himself and others. The presence of trained professionals in a region has beneficial effects, since they are imitated in their equipment and technique, even by those who do not take their instruction, much as small boys wear the same caps, and adopt the swagger, of the baseball heroes they admire. The direct and indirect influence of ski instruction has changed the sport of skiing from a dangerous to a fairly safe one. Accidents, of course, still happen, but they are in very small proportion to the number of skiers.

Mountain climbing, in this country, is still in the early and dangerous period. The proportion of accidents to climbers is alarmingly large. As in the early days of skiing, too few people who venture into the heights are adequately prepared with equipment and practice. In fact, a large part of the public is not aware that instruction in these matters is necessary or desirable. There are, at the present moment, very few competent guides and instructors. Also, their fees are high, and this discourages many young people, who are notoriously short of funds, from starting a rewarding recreation properly, and it forces them to climb without guides and instruction. In addition, few if any of the mountain guides in this country have gone through the careful kind of training and apprenticeship that prevails in Europe, so that their advice and precepts are not always of the best. These difficulties have been, to a gratifying extent, offset by the careful training given novices in rock climbing and mountaineering, by organizations such as the Appalachian Mountain Club and the "Mountaineers" Club of the Northwest, but their influence extends too little beyond their immediate membership. It is in these and similar clubs, particularly the American

Alpine Club, that America's reserve, and it is a big one, of mountaineering skill and learning is located.

The author's suggestions for meeting the growing necessity for trained mountain guides is this. I propose that the National Park Service establish a camp at one of the climbing centers for the purpose of training college men in the techniques of climbing and guiding. The instructors would be recruited from the various mountaineering clubs. Unless I am very much mistaken, many members would use their vacations without pay for this purpose, and the most skilled instructors would be available. The students might be obtained through some sort of contest between the athletes of the various colleges, and they might be used, part time, for regular park activities. During the following summer, after intensive training and selection, a group of young men would be available who would be capable of guiding over routes that park visitors want to climb.

The system could be made self-perpetuating, and provision made for growth by adding recruits each summer, who would act as assistant guides and as porters, and who would thus learn the techniques and routes.

This proposal might well be of interest to our armed forces, since it would yield a group of young men of officer caliber trained in mountain techniques and in outdoor life.

Another arrangement, which might involve fewer administration difficulties, would be for one or more of the mountaineering clubs to bid in the mountain guide concession at one of the climbing centers, and to found a school of guiding such as is outlined above.

The United States is fortunate in having many young men who are ready and anxious for such training, and who could become mountain guides without any loss of social position, as would be the case in Europe. However, I feel that no young man should pursue guiding for more than four

or five years, except in quite unusual cases. It should be regarded as a sport and not as a profession. As an occupation, it leads nowhere, but it could provide a source of some income during college and professional training, at a time of life when heavy physical exercise is agreeable.

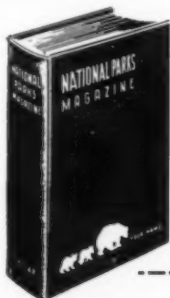
In this connection, the experience of the Appalachian Mountain Club, with its admirable chain of huts in the White Mountains, appears most relevant. The individual huts are run by young men of college age who, in most cases, must keep them supplied by carrying packs weighing eighty pounds or more over rough mountain trails. There is considerable competition for these jobs by college boys who carry on this work only until graduation. The guiding jobs would be even more attractive.

Mountain climbing in this country consists, to a far too great an extent, of a rush

for the highest peak in a region, such as Mount Rainier, Longs Peak, or the Grand Teton. And too often the climb is done without adequate preparation, as previously stated. What could be an enjoyable experience is thus likely to be a stunt, mixed with fatigue and fear. Properly trained guides and instructors could show, by precept and example, that climbing is an avocation yielding satisfaction to those who follow it. Proper instruction would indicate that climbing can be thrilling and enjoyable only if approached slowly, with conditioning to adapt oneself to altitude and exertion.

In conclusion, the United States has the mountains and the men who know how to climb them. It remains for us to spread the know-how so that coming generations of young people can enjoy this healthful and rewarding sport with adequate safety.

As this issue goes to press, word has reached us that Congress has made a larger appropriation to the National Park Service for 1950 than for previous years. Your Association has urged, for several years, more adequate appropriations for the Service, and members may well feel pride in the knowledge that they have helped to bring about this desperately needed increase. (For details, see *The Parks and Congress*, page 38.)



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SEINING IN FLORIDA BAY

By MARGARET P. MESKI, Manager
Upper Keys Chamber of Commerce, Tavernier

SELFISH, unforgivable mass slaughter of all species of fish in the Florida Bay area will soon scatter the rare tropical birds to other feeding grounds.

This is the condition that now exists in the fish nursery of South Florida, a proposed part of the Everglades National Park.

The third largest National Park in the United States, with an area of more than 385,693 acres of land and about 461,482 acres of water, or a total of more than 847,175 acres, can hardly be patrolled by the few men now employed to protect the vast park area. The park is now equipped with two ranger and patrol stations, one airplane, cars, trucks and boats, all radio controlled. However, for the expanse to be protected, the warden force is hardly adequate.

Although public gunning is excluded from the area, and the sport fishermen are encouraged to release those fish they do not wish to consume, the ruthless commercial fishermen haul miles of seine nets through the so-called "back bay" area, imprisoning thousands of pounds of fish, including the "game" fish. Not only does this mass mur-

der ruin sport fishing for the charter boat men, the skiff fishermen and the fellow who fishes from the bridge, but the hauling of nets, made rigid with lengths of iron pipe suspended to the bottom, drags the grass bottom of the bay, destroying the feeding and breeding grounds of fish and other marine organisms.

The wide, shallow waters of Florida Bay, protected by miles of natural reefs, are a vast and important spawning ground for countless varieties of sport and commercial fishes and other marine animals. Here too, the multitudinous small fry, struggling for existence, find their best chance to survive. But this is changing. Now, with fishing a thing of the past or poor elsewhere, more and more commercial fishermen have been basing along the keys, particularly at Tavernier on the Florida Bay side. A small group of these men has been using illegal drag seines, and if they continue to do so with impunity, more will take up the practice. Miles of seine nets are towed astern of two or more boats, and in dragging the bottom of the bay "lakes" they not only catch fish and other marine animals indiscrimi-

The outfit for a single fishing crew includes a shanty boat, a fish house and a runboat that picks up the catch.



nately, but disturb habitat, including the cover essential to spawn and small fry.

Obviously this is serious, and if these destructive practices are allowed to continue, the effect on the over-all balance between habitat, the marine animals, and eventually the bird life, may well be one of far reaching consequences.

Small fish and marine life are the principal diet of most of the birds of the park. Encouraged to return to this area through park protection, they are being deprived of their food because of seine net operators.

Last January through April, about a thousand people were transported by station wagon from the Audubon Society's Miami headquarters to view the magnificent sight of herons, egrets and ibises nesting at the Cuthbert Rookery. Many people booked well in advance to assure themselves of seeing this glorious spectacle. Countless people in the years ahead will be deprived of this experience if the food for these birds should disappear. The birds will simply move to areas with abundant food.

In the event this should occur, what would become of the great national park? This park has been the dream of many for a number of years. In 1928, Ernest F. Coe organized the Everglades National Park Association, planned, publicized and popularized the project, with park boundaries more extensive than the present limits. He persistently staged a war for the perpetual preserving of birds, tree snails, wild orchids and the cypress. He excelled in wisdom and vision by promoting establishment of the national park and keeping this area the most priceless of the Commonwealth of Florida. To Ernest Coe, the formal dedication of the Everglades National Park by the President of the United States, Harry S. Truman, on December 6, 1947, was the realization of a dream. The monument to a man who devoted the major part of his life's work to this great project—the Everglades National Park.

The citizens of the country should be aroused by the thought that the purpose

with which this twenty-eighth national park was dedicated to the people of America will have been for naught, unless the unnecessary slaughter of fish and other aquatic life in Florida Bay be curtailed through a fish management program.

The shipping of fish on a daily routine schedule to market in large trailer trucks has been carefully watched. Observation shows that no intelligence is used in the hauling of seines by the fishermen. Seines that measure, not in feet, but anywhere from one to five miles in length, with pockets the size of a nine by twelve foot room. Any fish that swims near the net is enclosed and caught by the gills, unable to escape. This kind of mass slaughter is carried on without forethought to what will happen when the spawning beds are destroyed because of the constant dragging of the heavy nets. This in spite of Florida's laws prohibiting use of haul seines.

When commercial fishing is on a non-productive scale, the fishermen can move their equipment to other locations. The birds may move on, too, where they can find food for themselves and their fledglings. Besides the harm to the park and its wildlife that this would cause, there is also the consideration of the local people. Many have invested large sums of money in the future of their business, whose income is derived from sport fishing. Where are these people to move when fishing ceases to be productive?

Seining here has been going on for years. It seems no one has exercised power to enforce the protective laws. Unless something is done immediately, the efforts of many who have established this park as a haven for wildlife, will have been in vain.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Association members who want to save the birds of Florida Bay should write to their Congressmen and Senators urging adequate appropriations for Everglades National Park. The bay can be added to the park and the illegal seining stopped, if funds needed for effective patrolling of the bay are provided by Congress.

ALERTING THE UNITED NATIONS

A Report of the Field Secretary

THE unprecedented demands for raw materials to prosecute the war, followed by general realization of the desperate plight of millions of hungry, ill-clothed, homeless people in many parts of the world has aroused awareness that conservation of natural resources and its fellow mission of nature protection are matters of international concern.*

Prior to the recent war President Franklin D. Roosevelt was aware that problems involving perpetuation of world resources and preservation of wildlife, plants and scenic wonders had become a global consideration, and he suggested that there should be a world conference to discuss these subjects. Following the establishment of the United Nations, President Truman urged that such a meeting be called. In response, a United Nations Scientific Conference on the Conservation and Utilization of Resources (UNSCCUR) was held at Lake Success in August, 1949.

Previously, General Sessions of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Unesco) had been held at Mexico City and Beirut, Lebanon, where Dr. Julian Huxley, then Director-General, suggested that a companion conference on the protection of nature be held at Lake Success at the same time. He and others realized that people attending a conference devoted primarily to the utilization of resources would benefit by being able to hear discussions on the value of preserving certain resources for other than economic purposes. Unesco thereupon requested the

International Union to cooperate in holding an International Technical Conference on the Protection of Nature at Lake Success concurrently with UNSCCUR, arranged so that delegates to either conference could attend the sessions of both.

It was your Field Secretary's privilege to work with the Unesco staff, before and during the IUPN conference, in all the planning and operation of the nature protection meetings. The National Parks Association believed that this forum for people from many nations offered such promise of promoting sound international conservation that other work might be deferred to enable him to take part in this way.

The complex problems that arose over questions of simultaneous interpretation into two languages, preparation of papers, programming, providing myriad services, and innumerable details, would make an incredible story. It is certain that the conference could not have been held but for the constant friendly help of the entire United Nations secretariat at Lake Success. They were the most cooperative people one could find anywhere.

Several hundred papers, serving as a basis for the discussions, were submitted by scientists from dozens of countries. To achieve maximum results, the papers were duplicated in advance, studied by the delegates, and each meeting was given over entirely to discussions of the basic problems. Three meetings were devoted to education and the protection of nature, and six to ecological subjects, including the vanishing large mammals of the world, the need for emergency action to save vanishing species of animals, birds and plants, the dangers of permitting uncontrolled introduction of exotic species, the necessity to plan cautiously programs that might dis-

* See *Conservation Comes of Age* by Fred Mallory Packard, NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE for October-December 1948, describing the surge of public interest in conservation that led to the Inter-American Conference on Conservation of Renewable Natural Resources; also *Birth of a Union* by Harold J. Coolidge, in the April-June 1949 issue, telling about the establishment of the International Union for the Protection of Nature.

rupt the balance of nature, and the effects of widespread use of insecticides and anthracyclides on native wildlife populations. The advisability of drafting a world convention on nature protection, of establishing national parks in frontier regions near international boundaries, and of establishing an international central office to coordinate global conservation and nature preservation were also considered by the delegates from thirty-one countries and the dozens of societies that sent representatives.

A separate article could be written about each of the meetings, and, indeed, on almost every one of the papers submitted. The conference offered an unprecedented opportunity for the people of nations confronted by similar problems under different conditions to compare notes and to gain from each other's experience. It became clear that a solution ideal in one locality might be catastrophic in another—as, for example, uncontrolled use of the American tractor in the jungles of the Amazon or the veldts of Africa. At the same time, techniques that have been proved successful by one nation were studied to see how they could be adapted in others. Several people closely concerned with administration of the vast Kruger National Park in South Africa not only attended the conference, but are visiting the national parks and monuments of the United States in order to take new ideas home with them.

UNSCCUC was a discussion conference to acquaint men in many fields of business and industry with the facts and urgency of conservation problems, and with the need for research and care in planning. It was not the purpose to make recommendations to the United Nations. The International Technical Conference on the Protection of Nature, however, was designed to provide concrete advice to the governments of the world, and to the United Nations, on how best to implement the common desire to safeguard endangered resources and to coordinate conservation and nature preserva-

tion with land use by humanity. The recommendations voted at the final plenary session were both general and specific; if heeded, they will result in incalculable benefit to man and the world he inhabits.

It was clearly brought out that efforts to relieve human lack and suffering require that the supporting earth be studied from many aspects, since soil, water, climate, plants, animals and peoples are interdependent; that questions of health, sociology, economics, food, shelter, and the manner in which natural resources are utilized, are interrelated. Increased exchange of knowledge on every aspect of these problems, and coordinated studies across political boundaries, were recommended. The attention of Unesco, the World Health Organization and the Food and Agricultural Organization, within the United Nations, were invited to recognize the need for giving more consideration to the equilibrium of nature, in planning enterprises designed to benefit the human race.

To prevent the extinction of rare animals, birds and plants in many parts of the world, the conference named a number of vanishing species, including the Javan and Sumatran rhinoceros, the chinchilla, the Cuban ivory-billed woodpecker and the mountain zebra, urging the governments concerned to take quick and positive action for their protection. The preservation of habitats of rapidly vanishing species was recommended. An early meeting of the signatory nations of the London African Convention of 1933 was suggested; also a similar conference to discuss the implementation of the Pan-American Convention on Nature Preservation of 1940.

These recommendations, translated into action, can advance the governments of the world toward wise use and protection of their resources, and toward permanent peace, for accord among nations depends upon success in providing food, shelter, comfort and the well-being that a healthy world can give to man.

Announcing
the new, big, revised edition of

EXPLORING OUR NATIONAL PARKS AND MONUMENTS

By DEVEREUX BUTCHER

224 Pages

227 Pictures



A SECOND EDITION of your Association's book on the 26 national parks and 38 nature monuments has just been published by Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston. Bigger and more beautiful than the first,

with many park and monument texts expanded, it gives more information that prospective park visitors want, and considerably more on the "behind the scenes" aspects.

The lead article *Temples Built Not with Hands* has been enlarged to explain the organization of the National Park Service, and to tell about accommodations and concessions in the parks. An entirely new feature is the section entitled *Other Nature Reservations in the United States*, which, in three separate parts, tells about the systems of state parks, wilderness areas of the national forests and the federal wildlife refuges. The bibliography has been brought up-to-date and an index has been added.

Perhaps the most appealing addition to the new EXPLORING OUR NATIONAL PARKS AND MONUMENTS is the collection of new photographs, which the author has been assembling during the past two years. Among the many inspiring new scenes are a full-page picture of Bryce Canyon's pink sandstone bridge, two full-page scenes in Carlsbad Caverns, the Grand

Canyon aglow with light of the rising sun, a river view in Mammoth Cave, a glorious scene in the Alaska Range, and Mount Rainier's snowy dome illuminated by the first rays of the morning sun. Other superb pictures show Crater Lake from the air, White Oak Canyon Falls in Shenandoah, winter in Rocky Mountain's high country, Yosemite Valley cloaked in winter white, two magnificent views of Rainbow Bridge, and many more. There is also a grand new assortment of nature shots such as the scaled quail of Big Bend, the spoonbill and man-o-war bird of Everglades, portraits of the white trillium and rhododendron of Great Smoky Mountains, bison of Wind Cave, the white pelican of Yellowstone and the elf owl of Saguaro.

The map in the first edition has been broken down into two separate, easy-to-read maps, one showing the location of the national parks and the other the nature monuments.

The Blue Ridge Parkway, omitted from the first edition, appears in the new book as an extension to the story on Shenandoah, with full description and information on how to reach it.

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The Mammoth Cave Struggle

This statement, issued August 3, is by Eugene Stuart, President, Mammoth Cave National Park Association, in response to inquiries as to the situation regarding the projected multiple purpose dam at Mining City, in Green River, to which the Secretary of the Interior objects on the ground that it would damage Mammoth Cave National Park.

GENERAL LEWIS A. PICK, chief of the Engineers' Corps, writing to Tom Underwood, of the Kentucky delegation in the House, in late July, says the dam, as now planned, is for future use for power, provided Congress should at some future time make an appropriation for a hydroelectric installation.

The Secretary of the Army insists that the dam is important and that the Engineers' Corps has no authority to abandon a project authorized by Congress. His statement to the Secretary of the Interior was responsive to Associated Press news, July 1, 1948, that an army engineer not mentioned by name, had told Henry Ward, Kentucky Conservation Commissioner, that the Mining City project had been abandoned.

The *Park City Daily News* (Bowling Green), June 21, under a three-column head, "Mining City Dam No Pipe Dream," says: "Assurance that a dam at Mining City is to be a reality and is not a pipe dream was given to six Bowling Green residents yesterday in Louisville by Colonel J. L. Person, commander there of the U. S. Corps of Engineers . . . Colonel Person based his assurance on the fact that the dam at Mining City is proposed by the government as one of its principal flood-control projects in the Ohio Valley. The dam, Colonel Person stated, is needed not only for its flood-control potential, but for the electricity it would produce."

The *Park City Daily News* lists B. W. Smith, president of the Southern Kentucky Business, Promotional and Recreational Council, of Bowling Green, as one of the six Bowling Green residents who conferred with Colonel Person, and, apparently, is

quoting Mr. Smith as quoting Colonel Person.

It is difficult to argue with hydrological engineers, possessing exclusive information as to exact effect on a dam at flood-control level, on underground streams and on formations; but nobody would argue that a power dam at Mining City would not permanently obliterate the underground streams, and in addition, damage the surface of the park into which backwater from the dam would, according to information given to Senator John Sherman Cooper by General Pick's office, extend six miles within the park, despoiling within the park, Green and Nolin Rivers and creating a mosquito-control problem.

Apparently the Engineer Corps, which has wished to quiet newspaper discussion, hopes that a situation favorable to the hydroelectric installation will develop in Congress, and that in the meantime a dam planned for ultimate use for power may be built for flood control with the consent of the public and the state government. The park's development will not be, in such circumstances, practical from the point of view of the National Park Service.

Apparently the only means of putting the national park on a practical footing is to pass a bill in Congress removing the Mining City project from the Ohio basin flood-control plan. Such a bill, if not introduced and passed by the present Congress, should be a continuing project of all national conservation organizations, and of everyone interested in Mammoth Cave National Park or in national parks of the United States, all of which are menaced gravely by projects comparable in character or in principle to that at Mining City.

THE EDITOR'S BOOKSHELF

Reviews by FRED M. PACKARD

YOSEMITE AND THE SIERRA NEVADA. Photographs by Ansel Adams. Selections from the Works of John Muir. Edited by Charlotte E. Mauk. Published by Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston, 1948. 132 pages. Price \$6.00.

John Muir's sensitive love of wilderness, especially of the High Sierra, shines through his writings, which provided the stimulus that led to the establishment of Yosemite, Kings Canyon and other national parks, and the high standards upon which they are administered. His fluent essays and journals are too seldom read today, although no writer of the outdoors excels John Muir in beauty of style and fascination of material. This new book will introduce him to many new readers. The first half is comprised of vivid abstracts from Muir's works, especially on the Yosemite, which he knew intimately. They are selected to show the valley and nearby heights in the past, and in changing seasons. Those who have visited the park will renew their pleasure in its wonders through this book, while anyone who has yet to see it will be inspired to do so.

The second half of the book consists of photographs taken by Ansel Adams, with brief correlative lines from Muir's writings as captions. Mr. Adams is famous as Yosemite's finest photographer, whose pictures reveal the years of study he has devoted to his subject. The photographs chosen for this book are the outstanding examples of his collection; to say they are superlative is to understate the impression they make. Miss Mauk's editing has been extraordinarily skillful, the selections being so apt that they increase the significance of the pictures and their vitality. With a view of Tuolumne Canyon, she quotes: "In whatever mood the lover of wilderness enters the canyon, he speedily yields to the spell of the falling, singing river . . ."; of

Half Dome: "I have yet to see the man who has caught the rhythm of the big, slow pulse-beats of Nature," and again, ". . . a most noble rock, it seems full of thought, clothed with living light, no sense of dead stone about it . . . steadfast in serene strength like a god."

PLACE NAMES OF THE DEATH VALLEY REGION IN CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA, by T. S. Palmer. Privately printed, 1948. Eighty pages.

Many national parks and monuments have long years of history, during which local landmarks have been named, sometimes several times by different explorers. The National Park Service prefers to designate a mountain, canyon, spring or lake by the original name used by the discoverer, and, with that in mind, referred the question of proper designations for features in the Death Valley National Monument to Dr. F. V. Coville and Dr. T. S. Palmer, both of whom had been members of the Death Valley Expedition of 1891. Dr. Coville died before the study was completed, and Dr. Palmer, an international authority on the history of science and exploration, who has been a member of the Board of Trustees of the National Parks Association since 1921, completed the task.

Hundreds of place names are listed, with descriptions of each feature, the origin of the name and its significance, and the first publication in which it appeared. This pamphlet will provide increased interest for visitors to Death Valley. Similar publications on other national parks and monuments would be welcome. One recommendation by the author that will be approved by everyone who respects the dignity of the wild is that frivolous names, such as Breakfast Canyon and Lemonade Springs, be eliminated; there are too many such terms in use in other areas of the

national park system, and they could well be discontinued.

HOW TO KNOW THE BIRDS, by Roger Tory Peterson. Published by Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston, 1949. Illustrated. 144 pages. Price \$2.00 (cloth-bound). Edition published by The New American Library, price 35 cents (paper-bound).

Everyone who follows the fascinating pursuit of bird watching is frequently asked how the beginner can learn to tell the common birds of the garden or feeding-shelf or those he may meet on trips through the country. Up to now, the only advice that could be given has been to obtain Mr. Peterson's *Field Guides to the Birds* (reviewed in *NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE*, January-March, 1948), and a pair of binoculars, and to explore the countryside. This is still the best way, but Mr. Peterson, with his usual perspicacity, has now made the first steps easier.

His new book is "a guide to the guides." The style is simple and the text concise, omitting the detail given in the major book, yet adequate to enable anyone to name most of the birds he will see by casual observation. More than four hundred line drawings give clues to bird identification, and are surprisingly effective. Either edition can be carried in the pocket. The cloth edition is ideal for home reference, and will stand hard wear in the field. The cheaper edition is identical in format to books sold on magazine stands; it is well suited for field work.

Mr. Peterson's books should be in every American home. They are the most practical step that has ever been taken to encourage an interest, particularly on the part of young people, in living birds rather than dead victims of shotguns. Anyone who has "gone birding" knows that there is infinitely more enjoyment in learning to identify America's rich avifauna, and in watching birds pursue their normal habits, than in going afield with lethal, noisy weapons to see birds flee in terror, or fall

in a mangled mass of bloody feathers. Bird study, whether followed as a recreation or as a serious hobby, has the advantage that there is no end to it, and it is always fun. A song sparrow or ruddy duck has always fresh interest, and there is a unique thrill in finding a rarity or wanderer far from its usual range. Thousands of people spend their weekends and vacations searching ponds and rivers, hedgerows and woodlands, for returning migrants or hardy winter residents; they gain spiritual refreshment not to be known by those whose goal is the death of wild creatures. The veriest amateur among bird enthusiasts makes important contributions to our knowledge of the world about us, and is repaid by finding new awareness of many outdoor interests.

The only equipment needed is a good bird guide, a pair of binoculars, an alert eye and enthusiasm. *How to Know the Birds* is the ideal book to carry on one's first excursions, an excellent gift for any friend to whom one wants to present full enjoyment of the outdoors. Most people who start with it will graduate to the complete *Field Guides*, for bird study is a hobby that grows.

PROFESSIONAL OPPORTUNITIES IN THE WILDLIFE FIELD, by David B. Turner. Published jointly by The American Nature Association and The Wildlife Management Institute, Washington, D. C., 1948. 208 pages. Price \$1.00.

Little more than a decade ago, opportunities for employment in fields relating to conservation were so limited as to discourage young people from entering them, and universities from providing the training. Interest in the welfare of our lands and their resources has surged forward until today these fields have professional status, and many colleges offer courses to qualify students to fill positions in them. This book explains the requirements for work with wildlife, tells how and where to obtain the necessary training, and the employment

possibilities in federal and state services of the United States and Canada. Every high school graduate and college student who hopes to enter wildlife or fishery work should read this publication carefully.

The text reveals that good physical health and a practical knowledge of outdoor living are essential. Critical needs are an ability to deal with the public, to write clear English and to speak well. A college degree is mandatory. There is increasing emphasis upon graduate study, especially to progress to higher positions. In 1946, thirty-three universities in the United States and three in Canada offered courses leading to wildlife employment; detailed analysis of the subjects, teaching facilities and academic requirements of each school is tabulated. Mr. Turner points out that the title of a course is less significant than the quality of the teacher; and that the availability of good areas for field work, as are found especially near western colleges, is an important criterion.

The book contains excellent information telling where positions are available and to what extent. The principal federal agencies with such openings are the Fish and Wildlife Service, the National Park Service and the U. S. Forest Service. Men entering the Park Service as rangers have many duties concerning wildlife, and they may be advanced into the naturalist division. College students can secure seasonal work as temporary rangers or ranger naturalists, deriving invaluable experience that can lead to permanent appointment. In the Park Service, especially, competence in personal relations is essential. The availability of state employment is discussed. State positions are limited and subject to keen competition; residence requirements are also a barrier.

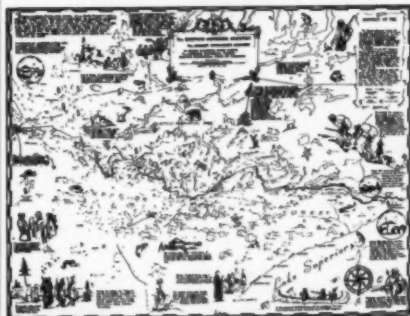
The only pertinent advice this book fails to give is the suggestion that civil service examinations should be taken at every opportunity, even though one does not expect to accept the position, if offered. There is a technique involved in passing these examinations.

GUIDE TO GLACIER NATIONAL PARK, by George C. Ruhle. Published by Campbell-Mithun, Inc., Minneapolis. Illustrated, 192 pages. Price \$1.15.

This little pocket-size, spiral-bound book gives the complete story of Glacier National Park. Illustrated with 130 photographs and five maps, it provides informative and interesting reading for the prospective visitor to Glacier. Besides giving thorough information on hotels, campgrounds, transportation and naturalist programs in the park, it contains extensive discussions of the many trail trips for riders and hikers. Other chapters deal with the park's geological history, its life zones, its trees, wild flowers, mammals and birds.

The author served for twelve years as park naturalist at Glacier. He is now park naturalist at Crater Lake.

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THE PARKS AND CONGRESS

81st Congress to October 20, 1949

THE appropriations for the National Park Service for 1950 are the highest in the history of the Service, and the overall figure is almost thirty percent higher than the estimate of the Bureau of the Budget. Gratifying as this is, it must be kept in mind that the buying power of the dollar is at an all-time low. The total is \$38,385,800. The 1949 figure was \$13,110,304.

Some of the more important items contained in the appropriation, as compared with those for 1949, are as follows:

Salaries and expenses: for 1950—\$856,000; for 1949—\$765,000. Regional offices: for 1950—\$750,000; for 1949—\$665,000. National parks: for 1950—\$4,525,000; for 1949—\$3,750,000. National monuments, including historical and military areas: Both years \$2,150,000. Emergency reconstruction and fighting forest fires: Both years \$30,000. Acquisition of lands (private inholdings): For 1950—\$300,000; for 1949—\$200,000. The last item, although increased, is still pitifully inadequate. As has often been stated in these pages, an estimate of the cost of private lands inside the parks and monuments

amounts to more than \$20,000,000. As long as these lands remain in private ownership, they will continue to hamper administration and protection of the reservations, and cause a needless drain on Park Service funds.

Parkways received \$9,250,000. Roads and trails received \$10,750,000; and physical improvements received \$3,847,000.

The National Parks Association, realizing that the national park and monument system is still below its prewar standard as to its condition and its service to the visiting public, shall continue to urge more adequate appropriations, in order that that important and often quoted provision of the Act of 1916 establishing the National Park Service shall be fully carried out. We give it here again: "The service thus established shall promote and regulate the use of the federal areas known as national parks, monuments and reservations . . . to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild life therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations."

H. R. 934 (Murdock) **H. R. 935** (Patten) **S. 75** (McFarland and Hayden) To authorize the construction of a dam and incidental works in the main stream of the Colorado River at Bridge Canyon. **S. 75** reported favorably from the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, August 3.—The Committee report described this project as one of the most important reclamation projects in the United States; the minority comment of the committee states that "it is a grandiose scheme" that will not work out. The National Parks Association is strongly opposed to this project in view of its effects on the Grand Canyon National Monument. (See *Grand Canyon National Monument in Danger*, in *NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE* for July-September 1949, and *Grand Canyon Park and Dinosaur Monument in Danger*, in this issue.) Members are urged to express their views to the Honorable J. Hardin Peterson, Chairman, House Committee on Public Lands, and to their own representatives in Congress.

H. R. 1997 (Peterson) **S. 1649** (Humphrey) provides for making a survey of the proposed Mississippi River national parkway. Public Law 262.—The National Parks Association has supported this proposal through many sessions of Congress. The parkway would be administered by the National Park Service and provide a fine scenic highway ensuring preservation of natural and historical features associated with early exploration along the river.

H. R. 2077 (Regan) To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to acquire lands in Brewster County, Texas, suitable for addition to Big Bend National Park. Public Law 276.—This law corrects an error

in drawing the boundary lines that left part of the approach road on lands not under supervision of the National Park Service. It adds 5260 acres to the park.

H. R. 3440 (Hill) To authorize the acquisition and addition to Rocky Mountain National Park of certain lands needed for the development of an adequate eastern entrance road to the park. Public Law 263.—The present dangerous and unsightly road along the Big Thompson River from Estes Park village to the national park would be replaced by a scenic parkway with a 500-foot right of way, and a safe trail for horseback riders paralleling it.

H. R. 4029 (Peterson) To authorize the acquisition of lands within the Everglades National Park. Passed the House, April 23. Passed the Senate September 27. Signed by the President October 10. Public Law 340.—This bill permits the use of the remainder of funds donated by the state of Florida for the purchase of private lands within the larger area authorized for park purpose in 1934. The National Parks Association has supported this bill.

H. R. 4587 (Crosser) **S. 1283** (Johnson) Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to acquire, construct, operate and maintain public airports in, or in close proximity to, national parks, national monuments, and recreation areas. Passed Senate, June 21. Reported favorably by House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, July 20.—The purpose of this bill is to permit the use of money from state and other lawful sources for such airports, in addition to federal funds, as now authorized by law. It is not intended that airports shall be built inside national parks or monuments, but near enough to some of them to enable people to reach them more quickly. It is hoped that eventually the Federal Airport Act may be amended to exclude the word "in," so that legal authority will exist only for airports "in close proximity to" national parks and monuments, and only for small planes.

H. R. 5134 (Hill) Promotes the development in cooperation with the State of Colorado of the fish, wildlife and recreational aspects of the Colorado-Big Thompson reclamation project. Passed the House, September 29. Passed the Senate, August 27. Because of a policy question, President vetoed, October 14.—When completed, this gigantic project will include six reservoirs, as well as the Adams diversion tunnel, which now brings water underneath Rocky Mountain National Park from Grand Lake to Estes Park for the benefit of eastern Colorado ranches. When this project was planned, park defenders succeeded in safeguarding the national park by insisting that all construction be kept outside its boundaries. These new reservoirs will increase the recreational opportunities of the region, especially Shadow Mountain reservoir, which runs eighteen miles along the southwestern boundary of the park, and Estes Park Lake, just below Estes Park. Under the supervision of the Department of the Interior, including the National Park Service, types of recreational use suitable for an area adjacent to a national park will be ensured, undesirable kinds of developments avoided, and wildlife protected there. The authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to manage the 113,000 acres of national forest land withdrawn, in connection with the project, would not be affected by enactment of this bill.

H. R. 5170 (Peterson) **H. R. 4671** (Peterson) To establish a National Trust for Historic Preservation in the United States. **H. R. 5170** passed the House, July 6. Passed the Senate, October 17.—Provides methods for preserving historic sites, objects and areas similar to the British National Trust. The National Parks Association favors this legislation. Members should write to Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H. R. 6153 (Mansfield) Provides for the construction of the Glacier View Dam on the North Fork of the Flathead River in Montana. Referred to the House Committee on Public Works.—The Secretary of the Army and the Secretary of the Interior have signed an agreement that this dam shall not be constructed pending further study. This bill revives a threat to Glacier National Park that had been settled amicably before it was introduced. The National Parks Association is strongly opposed to this project because of its destructive effects on the national park (See *Glacier National Park in Danger*, January-March 1949 issue.) Members are urged to express their views on this subject to the Honorable William M. Whittington, Chairman of the House Committee on Public Works, Senator Dennis Chavez, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Public Works, and to their own representatives in Congress.

S. 2080 (Johnson) To authorize the regulation of whaling and give effect to the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling, signed at Washington, December 2, 1946, by the United States of America and several other governments. Passed the Senate, August 9. Referred to the House Committee on Foreign Affairs.—Increasing slaughter of whales and wasteful methods of capturing them have led to the signing of this treaty to ensure their perpetuation and reasonable harvesting for commercial purposes. Whales are rapidly progressing down the road to extinction under present methods. Implementation of this treaty is urgently needed. Members should write to the Honorable John Kee, Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs.

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